

NEW SPECIES AND NEW RECORDS OF PYGOSTENINI
FROM UGANDA AND KENYA(Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)¹

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The purpose of this paper is to report new species of Pygostenini and new records of previously described species which we collected recently in Uganda and Kenya. The specimens were collected on two trips to Kenya and one to Uganda in 1960 and 1962. To this material has been added a short series from the British Museum (Natural History), London, and a series collected in Kenya by Mr. G. R. Cunningham-Van Someren.

Our first trip to Uganda and Kenya was completely unplanned. We had been collecting and studying myrmecophiles at Yangambi, Congo Republic in 1960 when the revolution occurred. We had planned to leave Yangambi at about that time and continue our studies at Lwiro, Congo Republic. However, emergency conditions prevailed and when the American Air Force flew us out of Stanleyville, they landed at Entebbe, Uganda. It seemed unwise as well as virtually impossible to get over to our previously scheduled stop, so we decided to try our hand at Entebbe. In the meantime, the press of refugees was creating crowded hotel conditions so we decided to move on to Nairobi, Kenya, where we could work in an atmosphere less disturbed by refugees, the landing of United Nations troops, and other events related to the Congo crisis. Thus we spent about three weeks in Kenya in 1960 and put together a rather large sample of the myrmecophiles associated with *Dorylus (Anomma) nigricans* ssp. *burmeisteri* var. *molestus* (Gerstaecker) Mayr. The author was assisted in the field during this trip by his wife, Alzada Carlisle Kistner, and an assistant, Mr. Robert Banfill. All of the specimens were collected by the three of us working as a team unless otherwise noted herein.

In 1962, I returned to Kenya to study further the dry season behavior of the ants and the myrmecophiles. Since I had a good sample from the previous visit which had been partially studied, my activities were concentrated on the behavioral aspects and only occasional specimens were taken. On this phase of this trip, I was working alone as I had sent my wife home to have our youngest daughter.

¹ This study was aided by a grant from the National Science Foundation (No. G-12859)

During the course of the two trips, we sampled myrmecophiles from the following localities: Kisubi Forest, Uganda, is about 10 miles from Entebbe, a little off the road to Kampala. There is a large Episcopalian mission and school very near to it. Its elevation is about 3500 feet above sea level. Karen, Kenya, is situated in the Ngong Hills about 11 miles from the center of Nairobi at an elevation of about 6,000 feet. Very close to Karen is the private forest of Dr. V. G. L. Van Someren and his son Mr. G. R. Cunningham-Van Someren. This forest, called the "Sanctuary," is maintained in a relatively undisturbed condition and was the most profitable locality we worked in Kenya. Muguga, Kenya, is about 4-5 miles from Kikuyu, a few miles off the left of the Nakuru road (Rte. A-104). I should judge its altitude at about 7,000 feet. It is the location of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization (EAAFRO), which permitted us to use their guest house and laboratory facilities during our stay there. Nyeri is about 97 miles from Nairobi on the Fort Hall Road (Rte. B-18). Its elevation is 5870 feet. The specimens we captured there were found on the grounds behind the Outspan Hotel. We made a short trip to Mbooni Hill which is about 15 miles out of Machakos and at an elevation of about 6,000 feet. During 1962, a small sample was taken on the shores of Lake Naivasha about 54 miles out of Nairobi on the Nakuru road at an elevation of about 6200 feet. All of the Kenya localities we visited are ecologically similar in that they are all mountain forest areas except where the land has been cleared for agriculture of one sort or another. During the early days of railroad building in Kenya, large tracts of land were planted in black wattle trees (a species of *Eucalyptus*) to use for fuel and to produce tannic acid for processing leather. We were never able to find driver ants or many other insects for that matter in these stands. The Uganda locality we visited is situated in a plateau region with the rainfall distributed pretty evenly over the entire year. It has a flora which resembles that of the equatorial regions of the Congo, but is less lush.

The methods used to collect from *Dorylus* (*Anomma*) colonies were the same ones described previously (Kistner, 1963b). We managed to find one colony of *Dorylus* (*Dorylus*) *helvolus* Linnaeus and the study of this species and its myrmecophiles requires slightly different methods.

D. helvolus lives almost entirely underground. It is able to raid

under the turf and bore its way under the soil to a considerable depth. It seems to have a fondness for bones. One day after we had been searching for this species for weeks, I happened to pick up a dog's bone in Mr. G. R. Cunningham-Van Someren's back yard. Upon examination, this bone had *D. helvolus* in it which were grinding off little bits of the bone inside the marrow cavity. When we examined the ground beneath the bone, small underground trails were detected and the ants were seen carrying the small bits of bone in these trails. One cannot capture myrmecophiles from such a disturbed trail so it became necessary to find some means to attract the ants to the surface. We did this by planting bones in a cleared area (Mrs. Van Someren's garden) and packing the dirt down tightly around and beneath them. The next morning there were well established trails on the surface to the planted bones from which we extracted three myrmecophiles. The ants in the trails so established are extremely sensitive to sunlight and if not shielded will quickly dig underground again. Also, in using planted bones this way, it would be good to have little cages which can be secured firmly to the ground because the forest abounds with larger animals which also seem to be fond of bones and which frequently will steal all of the ant bait.

I have written two papers previously that deal with species of Pygostenini found in East Africa (Kistner, 1958 and 1960). Both of these papers contain complete bibliographic citations of the species described up to that time. Hence, new records given in this paper will not contain bibliographic citations unless these are not to be found in the aforementioned papers. All morphological terms, systems of notation, and study methods have been previously described by Kistner (1958, 1959, and 1963a).

Most of the specimens that I had studied previously came from coastal regions of East Africa. These had presented a rather distinctive fauna, so that it was surprising to me to see how closely the species found in the highlands of Kenya were related to the species characteristic of the mountainous regions of Kivu, Congo Republic, and Rwanda.

We are grateful to many people for kindness and hospitality extended to us during this phase of our trips. We are particularly grateful to Dr. A. J. Haddow, Director of East African Virus Research Institute at Entebbe, who gave us directions to find localities likely to produce "safari ants" (the East African common name

for the driver ants); to Dr. Russell, Director of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization at Muguga, who extended to us the use of the laboratory facilities of his organization and permitted us to secure food and lodging at EAAFRO's guest house; to Mr. W. Wilkinson, also at EAAFRO, for aiding us in the field and in the laboratory. Especial thanks are due to Dr. V. G. L. Van Someren and his son Mr. G. R. Cunningham-Van Someren for the use of their private forest and to Mr. G. R. Cunningham-Van Someren again for directly participating in our field studies during both trips and for sending us additional material that he collected after we left.

The taxonomy of the driver ants seems to be extremely complex and much of the value of our studies would be lost without the valuable determinations provided by Professor J. K. A. Van Boven, Université de Louvain. For these many determinations we are very grateful.

Last, but not least, I want to thank my wife and two student assistants, Mr. Robert Banfill of Columbus, Montana and Mr. Paul Edmiston of Chico State College for doing most of the painstaking preparation work involved in handling the collection.

All specimens cited herein are in the collection of the author and will eventually be deposited in the Chicago Natural History Museum unless otherwise noted.

Genus *TYPHLOPONEMYS* Rey

SPLENDIDA GROUP

TYPHLOPONEMYS METHNERI Bernhauer

New Records: 10 specimens, Kenya, Karen, 24-28 July 1960, all from the central parts of raiding columns of *Dorylus (Anomma) nigricans* ssp. *burmeisteri* var. *molestus* (Gerstaecker) Mayr, nests 40 and 43.

LUJAE GROUP

TYPHLOPONEMYS LUJAE Wasmann

New Records: 113 specimens, Kenya: Karen, Mbooni Hill, Muguga, Nyeri, and Naivasha, from central parts and ends of raiding columns and at the ends of nest-changing columns of *D. (A.) nigricans* ssp. *burmeisteri* var. *molestus* (Gerstaecker) Mayr, nests 39-43, 46-48, 50, 51, 53-55, 87, and 90, from 22 July-17 August 1960, 6-10 August 1962, May 1962 (this last group collected by G. R. Cunningham-Van Someren).

The spermatheca figure presented by Kistner (1960, p. 140) turned out to be truly aberrant when a large series could be studied.

BICOLOR GROUP

TYPHLOPONEMYS HORNI Bernhauer

New Records: 14 specimens, Uganda, Kisubi Forest, 19 July 1960, from the central part and the end of a nest-changing column of *D. (A.) wilverthi* Emery, nest No. 37.

This species was formerly known only from Angola, Cameroon, Rwanda, and the Congo Republic.

TYPHLOPONEMYS PALLIPENNIS Bernhauer

New Records: 370 specimens from Kenya, Karen, from the central parts and ends of raiding columns and the ends of nest-changing columns of *D. (A.) nigricans* ssp. *burmeisteri* var. *molestus* (Gerstaecker) Mayr, nests 39-43, 50, 51, 53, 54, 88-90, collected from 22 July-17 August 1960, 10 August 1962, May 1962 (the last collected by G. R. Cunningham-Van Someren).

This species was previously known only from the mountainous parts of the Eastern Congo Republic and Rwanda.

TYPHLOPONEMYS RITTERI Kistner

New Records: 3 specimens from Kenya, Karen, from the central part of a raiding column and the end of a nest-changing column of *D. (A.) nigricans* ssp. *burmeisteri* var. *molestus* (Gerstaecker) Mayr, nests 41, 53, and 90, 27 July 1960, 12 August 1960, and May 1962 (the last collected by G. R. Cunningham-Van Someren).

ALUTACEUS GROUP

Typhloponemys haddowi Kistner new species

(Figs. 1, 2)

Most closely related to *T. alutaceus* Wasmann from which it is distinguished by the shape of the spermatheca and the median lobe of the male genitalia.

Color dark reddish brown with the pronotum and abdomen lighter in color than the head and elytra. Dorsal surface of the head, pronotum, and elytra shagreened. Macrochaetotaxy of abdominal tergites II-VIII: 0, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 0, middle chaetae on tergites III-V reduced in length. Macrochaetotaxy of abdominal segment IX as follows: dorso-lateral plates, 7, most anterior chaetae smaller, thinner, and lighter in color than the more posterior ones; median dorso-lateral part, 5 (3 black); ventro-lateral part, 4 (1 black); median lobe, 7. Spermatheca shaped as in fig. 1. Median lobe of the male genitalia shaped as in fig. 2.

Measurements: Pronotum length, 0.44-0.49 mm; elytra length, 0.34-0.45 mm; eye length, 0.16-0.20 mm; interocular distance, 0.41-0.43 mm; head length, 0.25-0.27 mm. Number measured, 2.

Holotype female, No. 4107, UGANDA, KISUBI FOREST, 19 July 1960, from the end of a nest-changing column of *D. (A.) wilverthi* Emery, nest No. 37.

Paratype: Male, same data as the Holotype.

This species is named for Dr. A. J. Haddow of the East African Virus Research Institute.

PUBESCANIS GROUP

TYPHLOPONEMYS PUBESCENS Wasmann

New Records: Kenya: 1 male, Karen, 28 July 1960, from the central part of a raiding column of *D. (A.) nigricans* ssp. *burmeisteri* var. *molestus* (Gerstaecker) Mayr, nest No. 40; 1 female, Muguga, 4 August 1960, from the end of a raiding column of the same species of host, nest No. 48.

This species was formerly known only from the Congo Republic and the Cameroun.

Typhloponemys wilkinsoni Kistner, new species

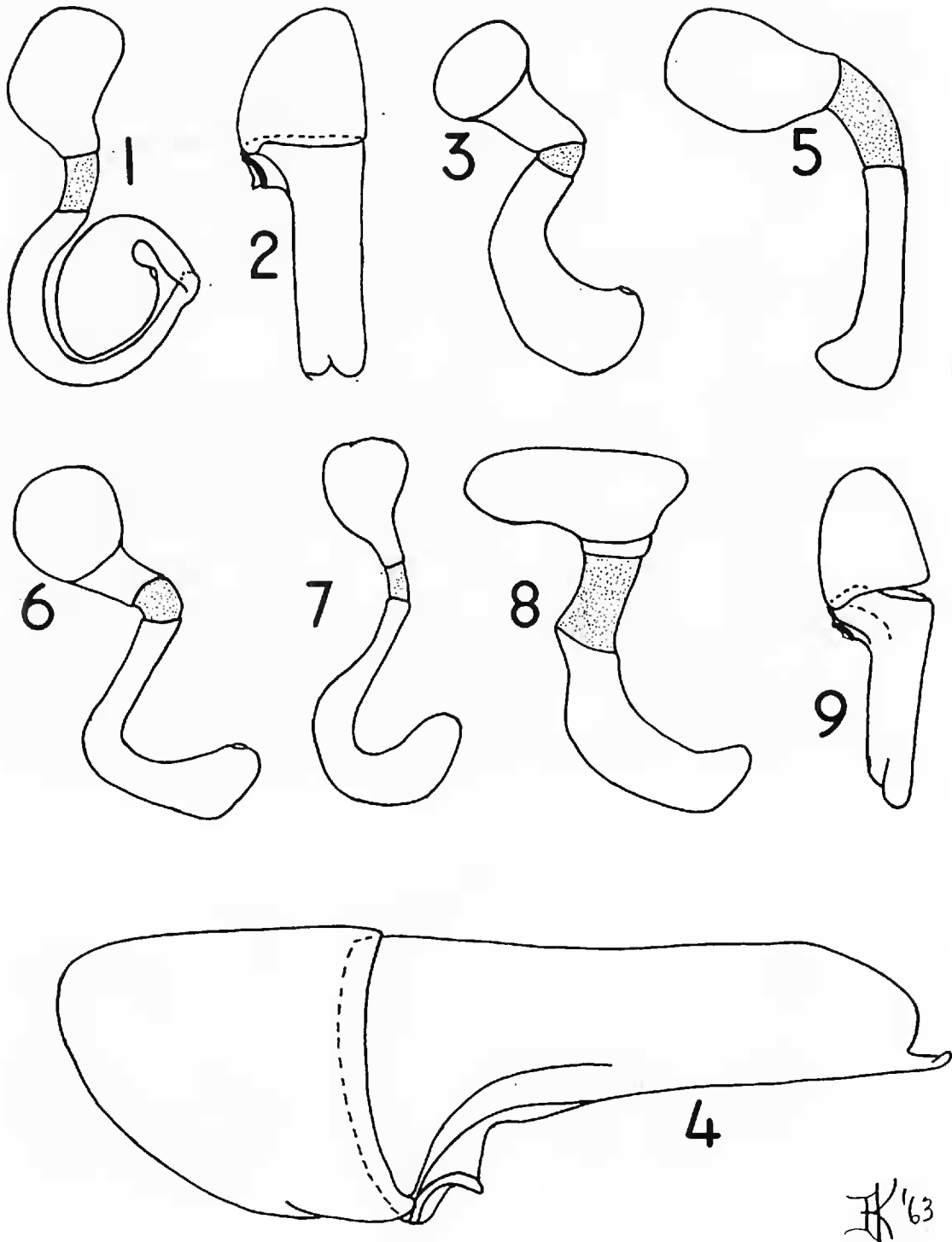
Distinguished from all other species including *T. ruficollis* Cameron to which it is most closely related by the shape of the median lobe of the male genitalia and the spermatheca. The spermatheca can be confused with that of *T. pubescens* Wasmann, but the species is easily distinguished from *pubescens* by the shape of the pronotum which is less vaulted and more sparsely covered with setae. This species together with *T. ruficollis* Cameron intergrade into the *bicolor* group but are placed in the *pubescens* group because of the abdominal macrochaetotaxy. The fact that most of the species groups of *Typhloponemys* grade into one another does not cause this author concern because if they were distinct they would merit generic or subgeneric status. The species groups as I have used them here and elsewhere imply some degree of morphological similarity and therefore relationship between the species assigned to them. As such they are a convenient way of handling genera like *Typhloponemys* with its 78 species.

Color reddish brown throughout; the pronotum and abdomen lighter in color than the head and elytra giving a two-toned effect to the coloration of most of the specimens. Dorsal surface of the head, pronotum, and elytra smooth and shiny; sparsely covered with fine yellow setae. Macrochaetotaxy of abdominal tergites II-VIII: 0, 6, 6, 6, 4, 4, 0. Macrochaetotaxy of abdominal segment IX as follows: dorso-lateral plates, 6, most anterior chaeta smaller, thinner, and lighter in color than the more posterior ones; median dorso-lateral part, 5, (3 black); ventro-lateral part, 5 (2 black); median lobe, 7. Spermatheca shaped as in fig. 3. Median lobe of the male genitalia shaped as in fig. 4.

Measurements: Pronotum length, 0.40-0.62 mm; elytra length, 0.44-0.60 mm; eye length, 0.21-0.30 mm. Number measured, 10.

Holotype female, No. 8737, KENYA, KAREN, May, 1962, from the central part of a raiding column of *D. (A.) nigricans* ssp.

burmeisteri var. *molestus* (Gerstaecker) Mayr, nest No. 89, Coll. G. R. Cunningham-Van Someren.



EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

Figs. 1-9, Spermatahaecae. 1, *Typhloponemys haddowi* n.sp.; 3, *T. wilkinsoni* n.sp.; 5,6,7, Various forms of *T. epipleuralis* Bernhauer; 8, *T. watamuensis* n.sp. Median lobe of male genitalia: 2, *T. haddowi* n.sp.; 4, *T. wilkinsoni* n.sp.; 9, *T. watamuensis* n.sp. The smaller scale refers to Figs. 2 & 9; the larger to all others. Both represent 0,25 mm.

Paratypes: Kenya, Karen, host *D. (A.) nigricans* ssp. *burmeisteri* var. *molestus* (Gerstaecker) Mayr: 52 (5 males, 2 females), same data as holotype; 2 (1 female), 22 July 1960, from the central part of a raiding column, nest No. 39; 1, 27 July 1960, central part of a raiding column, nest No. 41; 4, 28 July 1960, central part of a raiding column, nest No. 41; 1, 6 August 1960, central part of a raiding column, nest No. 41; 1, 7 August 1960, raiding column, nest No. 41; 1 female, 9 August 1960, central part of a raiding column, nest No. 41; 4 (2 females), 11 August 1960, central part of a raiding column, nest No. 41; 1, 28 July 1960, central part of a raiding column, nest No. 40; 1, 25 July 1960, central part of a nest-changing column, nest No. 42; 4 (1 male, 1 female), 26 July 1960, central part of a raiding column, nest No. 43; 1 male, 25 July 1960, central part of a raiding column, nest No. 43; 1, 10 August 1960, central part of a raiding column, nest No. 50; 1, 17 August 1960, raiding column, nest No. 51; 2, 12 August 1960, central part of a raiding column, nest No. 53; 1, 17 August 1960, debris pile, nest No. 53; 4, 14 August 1960, central part of a raiding column, nest No. 54; 1, 10 August 1962, central part of a raiding column, nest No. 88; 4, May 1962, end of a nest-changing column, nest No. 90, Coll. G. R. Cunningham-Van Someren. Muguga, same host: 5 males, 7 females, 30 July 1960, central part of a raiding column, nest No. 44; 1 male, 2 August 1960, end of a nest-changing column, nest No. 46; 1 female, 4 August 1960, end of a raiding column, nest No. 48.

This species is named for Mr. W. Wilkinson of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, Muguga, who was so helpful to us during our stay there.

FAUVELI GROUP

TYPHLOPONEMYS EPIPLEURALIS Bernhauer

(Figs. 5, 6, & 7)

The spermatheca of this species was found to be somewhat variable and the figures illustrate this additional variation that can be expected when larger series are studied.

New Records: 77 specimens, Kenya, Karen, from the central parts and ends of raiding columns and nest-changing columns and from a debris pile of *D. (A.) nigricans* ssp. *burmeisteri* var. *molestus* (Gerstaecker) Mayr, nests No. 39-43, 50, 53, & 89, from 22 July-12 August 1960, and May 1962 (the last collected by Mr. G. R. Cunningham-Van Someren).

This species was previously known only from 4 specimens from Tanganyika.

Typhlopone mys watamuensis Kistner new species

(Figs. 8 & 9)

Distinguished from all other species including *T. bernardi* Kistner to which it is most closely related by the shape of the spermatheca and the median lobe of the male genitalia.

Color yellowish brown throughout. Dorsal surface of the head, pronotum, and elytra smooth and shiny. Macrochaetotaxy of abdominal tergites II-VIII: 2, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 0. Macrochaetotaxy of abdominal segment IX as follows: dorso-lateral plates 6, most anterior chaeta smaller, thinner, and lighter in color than the more posterior ones; median dorso-lateral part, 5 (3 black); ventro-lateral part, 4 (1 black); median lobe, 7. Spermatheca shaped as in fig. 8. Median lobe of the male genitalia shaped as in fig. 9.

Measurements: Pronotum length, 0.34-0.41 mm; elytra length, 0.29-0.35 mm; eye length, 0.20-0.24 mm; interocular distance, 0.31-0.35 mm; head length, 0.18-0.25 mm. Number measured, 2.

Holotype female, No. 8234, KENYA, WATAMU, 60 MILES NORTH OF MOMBASSA, December, 1961, from a raiding column of *D. (A.) nigricans* ssp. *burmeisteri* var. *molestus* (Gerstaecker) Mayr, nest No. 57, Coll. G. R. Cunningham-Van Someren.

Paratype: Male, same data as holotype.

SETULOSUS GROUP

TYPHLOPONEMYS SETULOSIS Wasmann

New Records: Uganda: 6 (2 males, 1 female), Kisubi Forest, 19 July 1960, from the end of a nest-changing column of *D. (A.) wilverthi* Emery, nest No. 37. Kenya: 403 specimens from Karen, Muguga, and Nyeri, from the central parts and ends of both raiding columns and nest-changing columns of *D. (A.) nigricans* ssp. *burmeisteri* var. *molestus* (Gerstaecker) Mayr, nest Nos. 39-43, 46, 48, 50, 51, and 53, 22 July-17 August 1960; 10 August 1962, and May 1962 (the last collected by G. R. Cunningham-Van Someren).

The Kenya and Uganda specimens together with certain specimens from the mountainous parts of the Eastern Congo Republic average darker in color, smaller in size, and have fewer and shorter black setae on the head, pronotum, and elytra than specimens of the same species from the Congo Basin. There seems to be little point in formalizing these population differences with a subspecific name (although *subpunctatus* Bernhauer is available), as there seem to be no host correlations, nor differences in the behavior of the two groups. The species was previously known from Cameroon, Angola, and the Congo Republic.

REICHENSBERGERI GROUP

TYPHLOPONEMYS REICHENSBERGERI Cameron

New Records: 84 specimens from Kenya, Karen, Nyeri, and Muguga, from the central parts of raiding columns and the ends of nest-changing columns of *D. (A.) nigricans* ssp. *burmeisteri* var. *molestus* (Gerstaecker) Mayr, nest Nos. 39-41, 43, 44, 50, 53, and 55, 22 July-17 August 1960.

This species was previously known from 6 specimens from Ngerengere, Tanganyika.

PUMILIO GROUP

TYPHLOPONEMYS MARANGUENSIS Kistner

New Record: 1 female, Kenya, Karen, May 1962, from the central part of a raiding column of *D. (A.) nigricans* ssp. *burmeisteri* var. *molestus* (Gerstaecker) Mayr, nest No. 89, Coll. G. R. Cunningham-Van Someren.

This is the first host record of this species which I originally described from Kilimanjaro and Muguga.

RUFA GROUP

TYPHLOPONEMYS EASTOPI Kistner

Kistner, 1963a, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 56(1): 20—Coll. of C. E. Tottenham, Cambridge, England, (Cameroons, Bamenda; Nigeria, various localities).

New Record: 1 female, Kenya, Karen, 13 August 1960, from the central part of a raiding column of *Dorylus (Dorylus) helvolus* Linnaeus, nest No. 52.

This is the first host record as well as a remarkable extension of the range of the species.

Genus MANDERA Fauvel

MANDERA SANGUINEA Fauvel

New Record: 1 female, Kenya, Karen, 13 August 1960, from the central part of a raiding column of *Dorylus (Dorylus) helvolus* Linnaeus, nest No. 52.

This is only the second specimen of this species that was ever captured. It is somewhat smaller than the holotype, but all of the other features agree with the holotype very well. New range in measurements: Pronotum length, 0.62-0.88 mm; elytra length, 0.15-0.22 mm; heal length, 0.21-0.30 mm. Number measured, 2. The host was previously unknown.

Genus DORYLOXENUS Wasmann

DORYLOXENUS ALZADAE Kistner

Kistner, 1963, Pan-Pacific Ent. 39:30 (Congo Republic: Yangambi, Host: *D. (A.) wilverthi* Emery.)

New Records: 6 specimens, Kenya: Karen, from the central parts of raiding columns and from a debris pile of *D. (A.) nigricans* ssp. *burmeisteri* var. *molestus* (Gerstaecker) Mayr., nests Nos. 41, 50, 53, & 89, 27 July 1960, 12 August 1960, and May 1962 (the last collected by G. R. Cunningham-Van Someren).

DORYLOXENUS HIRSUTUS Wasmann

New Records: 1 male, 2 females, Kenya, Karen, May, 1962, from the central part of a raiding column of *D. (A.) nigricans* ssp. *burmeisteri* var. *molestus* (Gerstaecker) Mayr, nest No. 89, Coll. G. R. Cunningham-Van Someren.

Figs. 10-11, Spermathecae. 10, *Doryloxenus minutus* n.sp.; 11, *D. striatus* n.sp. Scale represents 0.25 mm.

Doryloxenus minutus Kistner new species

(Fig. 10)

Distinguished from all other species, including *D. tottenhami* Kistner to which it is most closely related, by the shape of the spermatheca.

Color reddish brown throughout. Dorsal surface of the head, pronotum, and elytra very lightly etched, with short fine yellow setae emerging from fine punctures at regular but sparse intervals. Macrochaetotaxy of abdominal tergites II-VII: 2, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 0. Spermatheca shaped as in fig. 10.

Measurements: Pronotum length, 0.30-0.33 mm; elytra length, 0.21-0.22 mm; interocular distance, 0.23-0.25 mm; head length, 0.19-0.20 mm. Number measured, 2.

Holotype female, No. 8344, KENYA, KAREN, 12 August 1960, from the central part of a raiding column of *D. (A.) nigricans* ssp. *burmeisteri* var. *molestus* (Gerstaecker) Mayr., nest No. 41.

Paratype: 1 female, Kenya, Watamu, 60 miles north of Mombasa, December, 1961, from a raiding column of the same species of host as the holotype, nest No. 57, Coll. G. B. Cunningham-Van Someren.

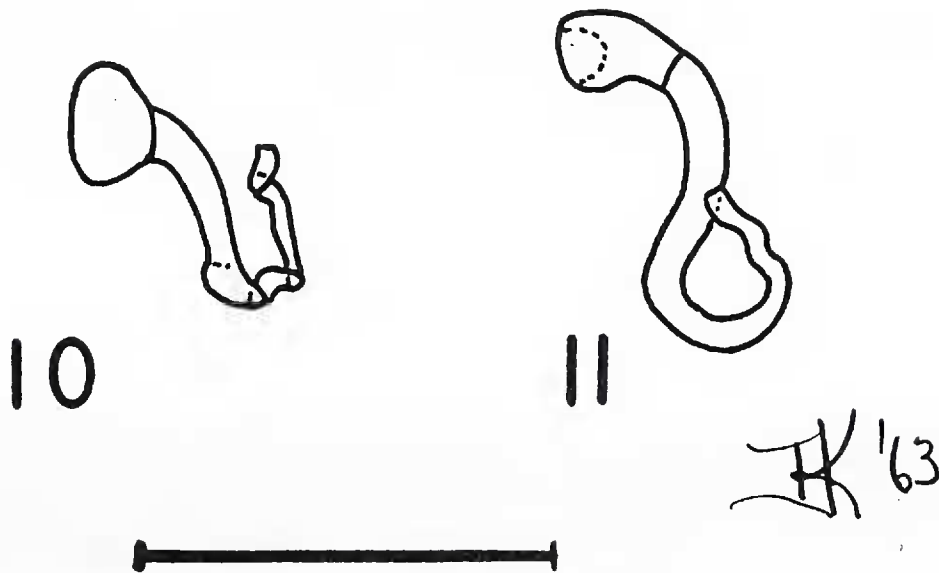
Doryloxenus striatus Kistner new species

(Fig. 11)

Distinguished from all other species, including *D. eques* Wasmann to which it is most closely related, by the shape of the spermatheca.

Color reddish brown throughout. Dorsal surface of the head, pronotum, and elytra very lightly etched, with short fine yellow setae emerging from very small punctures at regular but sparse intervals. Macrochaetotaxy of abdominal tergites II-VIII: 2, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 0. Spermatheca shaped as in fig. 11.

Measurements: Pronotum length, 0.43-0.45 mm; elytra length, 0.30-0.32 mm; interocular distance, 0.33 mm; head length, 0.30 mm. Number measured, 2.



Holotype female, No. 8351, KENYA, KAREN, 25 July 1960, from the central part of a nest-changing column of *D. (A.) nigricans* ssp. *burmeisteri* var. *molestus* (Gerstaecker) Mayr, nest No. 42.

Paratype: Female, 25 July 1960, from the central part of a raiding column of the same host species, nest No. 43.

Genus MIMOCETE Fauvel

MIMOCETE FAGELI Kistner

New Record: 12 (2 males, 1 female), Uganda, Ruwenzori Range, Semliki Forest, 2850 feet, 22 August-3 September 1952, Coll. D. S. Fletcher, in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History), London and of the author.

Mimocete kenyensis Kistner new species

(Fig. 12)

Distinguished from all other species, including *M. minor* Cameron, to which it is most closely related, by the shape of the spermatheca. The general shape of the spermatheca will distinguish it from most species; the absence of a carina on the anterior part together with subtle differences in outline will distinguish it from *M. minor*.

Color reddish brown throughout. Surface sculpture of the head, pronotum, and elytra finely shagreened. Abdominal segment IX shaped as in *M. minor* Cameron. Spermatheca shaped as in fig. 12. Male unknown.

Measurements: Pronotum length, 1.16 mm; elytra length, 0.75 mm; interocular distance, 0.68 mm. Number measured, 1.

Holotype female, No. 8339, KENYA, WATAMU, 60 MILES NORTH OF MOMBASA, December, 1961, from a raiding column of *D. (A.) nigricans* ssp. *burmeisteri* var. *molestus* (Gerstaecker) Mayr, nest No. 57, Coll. G. R. Cunningham-Van Someren.

MIMOCETE MINOR Cameron

New Records: 6 (4 females), Uganda, Kisubi Forest, 19 July 1960, from the central part of a nest-changing column of *D. (A.) wilverthi* Emery, nest No. 37.

This species was previously known from Angola and the Congo Republic.

Genus ANOMMATOPHILUS Wasmann

ANOMMATOPHILUS KOHLI Wasmann

New Records: 6 specimens, Kenya, Karen, from central parts of raiding columns of *D. (A.) nigricans* ssp. *burmeisteri* var. *molestus* (Gerstaecker) Mayr, nests 41, 43, and 50, 25 July, 27 July, and 12 August, 1960.

These specimens have been carefully compared to topotypes of the species and no consistent differences could be detected. Eichel-

baum (1913) described a species, *metallicus*, from Tanganyika which I had listed as a provisional synonym of *kohli* in 1958. As Eichelbaum's collection was destroyed during World War II during an air raid which damaged the Hamburg museum, the final disposition of that name will perhaps never be solved. The Kenya specimens confirm my original suspicion that it was a synonym. The species was formerly known from Cameroon, Angola, Congo Republic, and Tanganyika.

Genus MICROPOLEMON Wasmann

Micropolemon vansomereni Kistner new species

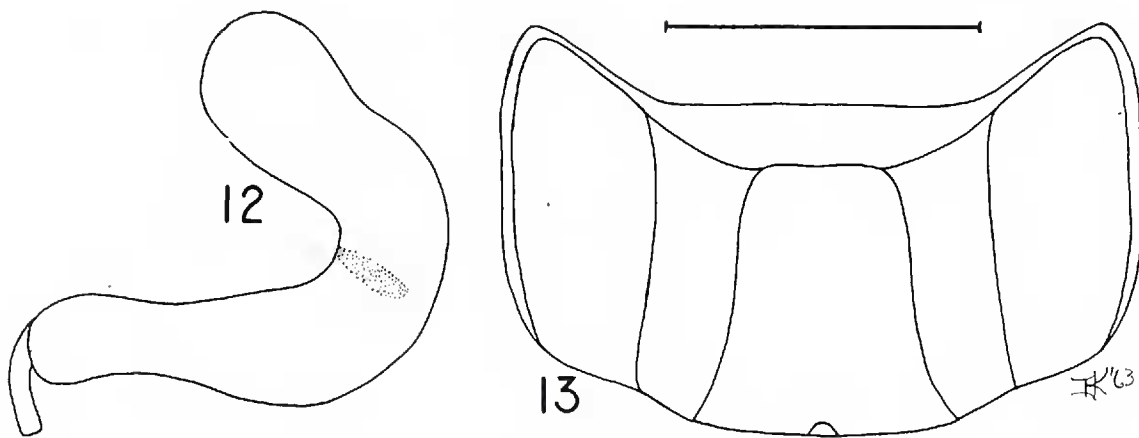
(Fig. 13)

Distinguished from all other species, including *M. cornutus* Wasmann to which it is most closely related, by the shape of the pronotum.

Color reddish brown throughout, head slightly darker than the rest of the body. Dorsal surface of the head, pronotum, and elytra punctate with fine yellow setae irregularly scattered over the surface. Pronotum with very shallow lateral grooves which become shallower posteriorly. Median groove of the pronotum limited to a very faint notch in the posterior border; shaped as in fig. 13. Macrochaetotaxy of abdominal tergites II-VIII: 0, 0, 0, 0, 4, 4, 0. Macrochaetotaxy of abdominal segment IX as in *M. tiro* Wasmann. Spermatheca coiled in such a way that it is unreliable as a species characteristic.

Measurements: Pronotum length, 0.27-0.31 mm; elytra length, 0.32-0.35 mm; interocular distance, 0.27-0.30 mm; head length, 0.27-0.32 mm. Number measured, 10.

Holotype female, No. 8352, KENYA, KAREN, 12 August 1960,



EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

Figs. 12-13, 12, Spermatheca, *Mimocete kenyensis* n.sp.; 13, Pronotum, *Micropolemon vansomereni* n.sp. Scale represents 0.25 mm. Stippled area in fig. 2 represents an area of light sclerotization.

from the central part of a raiding column of *D. (A.) nigricans* ssp. *burmeisteri* var. *molestus* (Gerstaecker) Mayr, nest No. 41.

Paratypes: Kenya, Karen, Host: *D. (A.) nigricans* ssp. *burmeisteri* var. *molestus* (Gerstaecker) Mayr: 2, females, same data as the holotype, 2, 23 July 1960, central part of a raiding column, nest No. 40; 1, 28 July 1960, central part of a raiding column, nest No. 40; 2, 7 August 1960, from a raiding column, nest No. 41; 2, 11 August 1960, central part of a raiding column, nest No. 41.

This species is named for Mr. G. R. Cunningham-Van Someren who aided us in the field in many ways, not the least of which was the aid to the spirit provided by his contagious enthusiasm for wild life of all kinds.

Genus TYPHLOPOLEMON Patrizi

TYPHLOPOLEMON BASILEWSKYI Jarrige

New Record: 1 female, Kenya, Karen, 13 August 1960, from the central part of a raiding column of *D. (D.) helvolus* Linnaeus, nest No. 52.

This is the second specimen of this species ever captured. In view of the fact that Nairobi is the type locality of *T. grandii* Patrizi, it was remarkable to capture this species here. However, *Micropolemon* which is the ecological equivalent of this genus in *Dorylus (Anomma)* sp. nests often has more than one species per nest and the variation in the pronotum shape is the distinguishing characteristic of species of *Micropolemon* also. The spermatheca of this species was examined and found to be of the coiled type. This species was formerly known from Katanga, Congo Republic.

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